	ed States Patent A	AND TRADEMARK OFFICE	UNITED STATES DEPAR United States Patent and Address: COMMISSIONER F P.O. Box 1450 Alexandria, Virginia 22: www.uspto.gov	TMENT OF COMMERCE Trademark Office OR PATENTS 813-1450
APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/690,928	10/22/2003	Dong-Ho Han	P16829	6901
	7590 12/14/2007 ASCHOFF & TALWALK	EXAMINER		
50 LOCUST A		LE, THAO X		
NEW CANAAN, CT 06840			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2814	
			MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			12/14/2007	PAPER

## Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

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The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.



## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE U.S. Patent and Trademark Office Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS

P.O. Box 1450 Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450

APPLICATION NO./ CONTROL NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR / PATENT IN REEXAMINATION	<u> </u>	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.
10690928 10/22/03 HAN I		HAN ET AL.	P16829	
		EXAMINER Thao X. Le		
50 LOCUST AVENUE	FF & TALWALKAR LLC			
NEW CANAAN, CT 06840			ART UNIT	PAPER
			2814	20071210

DATE MAILED:

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Commissioner for Patents

Attached please find the approved the reply brief noted.

/Thao X Le/ Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2814 Application/Control Number: 10/690,928 Art Unit: 2814

## **DETAILED ACTION**

Essentially, the Appellant's reply brief suggests that

a. The teachings of Behling in regard to over voltage protection or of Brandt in regard to maximizing capacitance in a capacitor have no application to the pair of signal traces included in the structure disclosed in Asai. Thus, teachings of the secondary references--Behling and Brandt—have no bearing on the structure disclosed in the primary reference. The Examiner respectfully agrees, and furthermore the rejection does not rely on the structure of Behling and Brandt, but rather using a high dielectric constant teaching for obviousness rejection. The Appellant argues against the references individually, one cannot show nonobviousness by attacking references. Thus, the Appellant fails to prove that using the high dielectric material teaching of Behling and Brandt would destroy the intended purpose of Asai's invention.

b. No motivation to combine: The Examiner respectfully disagrees because It is not necessary in order to establish a prima facie case of obviousness it is not necessary that the prior art suggest the combination to achieve the same advantage or results discovered by applicant.

c. With respect to KSR, the Examiner submits that using high dielectric material between two conductor to create a high capacitance capacitor is well known in the art; thus, the combination of Asai with Behling and/or Brandt would

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read on the claimed limitation and that would be proper within 35 U.S.C. 103(a) obviousness rejection.

/Thao X Le/

Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2814

RICHARD K. SEIDEL DIRECTOR TECHNOLOGY CENTER